

him in the kingdom, and that is to be found in the cathedral at Lincoln. The window carved front of *Jane* Majesty's chest has been obtained and returned, and it has now a new glowing effect as it strikes the spectator upon entering the choir from the west.

The three principal lines of the heraldic banners on the vestings of the nave and transeps have been embellished with the arms of former knights of the party, and of the most ancient and distinguished families in the empire, and the entire of the houses, pendants, and knots of the vesting in the choir have been similarly embellished, and in the same rich and gorgeous style, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Willement, of London, to whom the whole of this portion of the embellishments of the chapel, the restoration of the great west window, and the introduction of new windows of stained glass, had been confided by the dean and canons.

A magnificent and highly wrought brass lectern (upwards of six feet high), which had lain in a dilapidated and neglected state, amongst some rubbish in a vault of the chapel, for upwards of a century, and which had been fortunately discovered by the dean, has undergone a perfect restoration, and now occupies its proper place in nearly the centre of the choir, at the west end of the stone over the vault of *Jane* Seymour, the Queen of Henry VIII. The top, which is in the form of a double desk, constructed to hold the sacred volume on one side and the Book of Common Prayer on the other, turns round upon a pivot, and from this lectern the lessons will, in future, be read by the minor canon at divine service in the morning and afternoon.

Ten windows (five on either side) of stained glass, containing in compartments the heraldic bearings of all the Knights of the Garter from the institution of the order, have been completed by Mr. Willement on the north and south sides, and at the eastern end of the choir, some portions being over the banners of the Garter Knights. Four other windows (two on either side of the west end) only remain to be similarly embellished with the arms of future knights of the order.

A most pleasing and picturesque effect is produced throughout the choir by the introduction of these stained-glass windows, which give a rich, yet soft and subdued tone, to the whole of the interior, in perfect harmony with the religious character of the sacred edifice.

The stained glass of the great west window, which may now be classed amongst the most splendid and magnificent in the kingdom, has been carefully and skilfully restored by Mr. Willement, and so entirely new and improved arrangement of the ancient and scriptural figures and devices has been effected under his superintendence. Within the four chief compartments, at the upper part of the spacious arch, are the badges, initials, and crowns of the following sovereigns:—Edward III., Edward IV., Henry VIII., and Queen Elizabeth. In the centre of the window are the arms of the patron saint of England, with the initials "S. G." (*Sanctus Georgius*), and at the apex the initials "I. H. S." The whole of the numerous figures contained in the other compartments represent saints, prophets, and apostles; but from the absence, with but very few exceptions, of either emblems or inscriptions, it is difficult to distinguish others than St. Luke, the physician; St. Catherine, St. Dunstan, St. Edmund, St. Edward the Confessor; and St. George.

The general appearance of the sacred edifice, viewed from any one point, is now gorgeous and magnificent in the extreme. The removal of the present wretched specimens of coloured glass in the east window over the altar, and the restoration of its fine tracery and old stained glass, somewhat similar to that at the west end, are nearly all that is now required to render perfect the labour which has been so liberally commenced, and, thus far, an admirably brought to a close.—*From a Correspondent of the Times.*

It has been ascertained by survey that New Brunswick is one of the richest coal districts in the world.

Lady Bassett has headed the subscription list of the Devon and Cornwall railway with a donation of her land (about two miles) required for the line, and takes shares to the extent of 5,000.


ALL SAINTS, LEAMINGTON.

Sir,—The leading article in your 29th number, and a communication therein from the Vicar of Leamington Priory, render it necessary that I should trouble you with a few remarks.

Having been engaged for a very considerable time in designs for the additions to the parish church, and having, up to the first week in January last, proceeded with apparently the approval of the vicar, it may readily be supposed that a laconic communication on the 18th, to the effect, "that our engagements must terminate," caused me much disappointment and regret, and feeling satisfied that my previous studies have formed the groundwork for the addition as now proceeding, you cannot be surprised that I should persevere in claiming credit for the original design; and until I see more striking deviations from it than are at present visible, I must still continue to do so. At the same time I have no desire to detract from the merit of Mr. Mitchell, and am glad to give my humble meed of approbation to the manner in which he is conducting the work.

I must now more particularly notice the communication of the 29th ult., which, in substance, states that the vicar communicated to me his ideas respecting a splendid church, that I put these ideas on paper, and forwarded rough sketches to a friend in York, who made a water-colour drawing of the same. That my working drawings showed columns only 12 feet high and 5 feet in diameter, and in consequence the vicar determined not to employ me; that in Mr. Mitchell's estimation my plans could not be worked out at all, except with considerable alterations and improvements. That in nothing is he following my plans; and that, finally, I have submitted to the Camden Society, drawings which I had no right to claim, as designs for the church alteration. Now I cannot suppose it to be the vicar's intention to impute to me that which seems the natural conclusion to be drawn from the above premises, viz. that I, had given in plans which were incapable of execution, and had imposed a false set of drawings on the Camden Society. I will now give you my statement.

Previous to the departure of the vicar for a short trip to Leeds and York, he requested me to prepare "a Catholic" a design for I could for his proposed additions. On his return, I submitted eight pencil sketches of a north and south elevation and ground-plan, with which he was much pleased. These I proceeded to work out, and being, of course, much occupied, obtained the assistance of a friend and fellow pupil at York, to whom, instead of "rough sketches," I sent a ground-plan, north and west elevations, from which he made a perspective view, of which the lithograph is a half-size copy. As the inference might arise that I was unable to execute such drawing myself, I submit to your inspection a sketch, which I have no doubt will satisfy you on this point.

The next, and it appears unfortunate, point of disagreement, is the thickness and height of the columns or piers, and here the rev. vicar labours under a slight mistake. They were planned anglewise thus:  and he consequently takes the two dotted lines as their diameter, 5 feet. In the first set of drawings they measured 5 feet between these two points, and 18 feet 6 inches in height, for the springing of the arch, which was 11 feet wide. Circumstances afterwards rendered a reduction in the length of the building necessary, and in September, drawings were laid before a parish meeting by the vicar, and approved by them. In these the thickness of the pier was reduced to 4 feet, their height to 17 feet, and the width of the arch to 10 feet 6 inches.

In October, by the vicar's desire, I prepared and sent to town, in order to obtain an estimate from his London builders, a set of drawings (see Nos. 4, 5, and 6), and the tracings now forwarded will show you that the breadth between the two points, as above stated, is 4 feet, their diameter 3 feet, and height 15 feet.

With respect to the Camden Society, I have briefly to state that, by the vicar's own desire, I was preparing a set of drawings for their inspection; they were frequently seen by him in their progress, and were incomplete when he

withdrew from me his patronage. I wrote to ask him whether he would wish them completed, and, receiving no answer to my note, I finished them, and, in my own self-justification submitted them to the society.

The observations on my demeanour and temper, and the concluding lecture with which I am favoured, do not, I think, savour much of that charitable feeling which should belong to a reverend divine.

I have endeavoured throughout this unpleasant affair (but without effect) to obtain an amicable adjustment of our differences, and trust I have on all occasions expressed myself with moderation and temper. My present object is self-vindication, not reprimand; but, as my professional disappointment has been severe, I cannot, and will not tamely submit to the imputation of professional incapacity, or dishonourable conduct. Your early insertion of the foregoing, with any observations you may be pleased to make, will oblige.

Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN GREGORY JACKSON, Architect.

Newbold Lodge, September 5, 1843.

P.S. I cannot at present spare my drawings, but still, at no distant period, be most happy to submit them all to your inspection and criticism.

EXCAVATIONS IN CHELSEA.

In the month of July the workmen employed in digging for the foundations of the new houses, now called "Cheyne Row West," discovered extensive remains of the Chelsea china manufactory which had been so long and successfully carried on at this place, the specimens of which are still eagerly sought after by connoisseurs. These fragments consisted of a variety of broken vases, figures, animals, urns, toupies, cups, and mugs, &c. Among the most perfect and interesting of these is a ewe and a lamb, in one piece, which has been restored by a clever artist, and is much admired. The relics derive an adventurous interest from the circumstance that Dr. Johnson was in the habit of coming to Chelsea to exercise his skill in the manufacture of this beautiful ware; but it seems that he never could succeed in the glazing department. It is not therefore improbable that some of these unfinished specimens may be the work of his hands. After this concern had been carried on for more than half a century in Chelsea, it was removed to Derby, where it still flourishes in all its original lustre and beauty. Adjoining these premises, on the south-west, stood, until lately, the capital mansion inhabited by Dr. Beckett; here he wrote several of his novels, and he spent some of his happiest days, previous to the death of his amiable and beloved daughter, whose loss he has so feelingly deplored:—

"Quam amata! Quam amabilis!
"Eheu! quam cito et inane! abire!"

It is probable that the ancient house lately pulled down, called "Church Place," was the residence of the Bishop Atterbury, in Queen Anne's time; a lodge and iron gate stood facing the street; the foundations were lately dug up, and a large quantity of bricks obtained.

As the workmen were employed in digging for a new sewer, at the corner of Beaufort-street, running to the River Thames, in the front of Mr. Hatchett's house, they discovered the foundations of a wall extending nearly one hundred feet in length, and four feet in thickness. It appears from old plans that this wall formed the southern boundary of Sir Thomas More's premises, and that formerly a tower stood at the east and west ends of this wall, in which were placed engines for raising water, for the supply of his house and gardens. It is to be regretted that the form of these old square towers is so indistinctly delineated in the plans as not to admit of an accurate architectural description. The foundations of the western tower are still visible at low-water mark every day. Hereabouts were discovered several Roman coins, counters, and abbey pieces, English and foreign, which have been carefully deposited.

The crumbling remains of Sir Thomas More's house, situated to the north of this sewer, and on the south of the Moravian burial-ground, are still nearly in the same state as already described in the year 1829. The old stables, now converted into a chapel and school room, form the boundary of the burial-ground. The north front still retains its original state, supported by six massive buttresses. The wall is pierced with narrow windows or loopholes, and between the two centre buttresses may be traced an elliptical arched gateway, now bricked up; the roof is of a high pitch, and altogether this building has a very venerable appearance, and shows a great similarity in the style of building to the stables attached to the Manor-house of "De-